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IRVINE, CA	92614			3625	

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**GROUP 3600** 

#### BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS **AND INTERFERENCES**

Paper No. 12

Application Number: 09/653,095 Filing Date: August 31, 2000

Appellant(s): CLARKE, HEATH B.

Michael Okamoto For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER** 

This is in response to the appeal brief filed April 13, 2004.

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#### (1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

#### (2) Related Appeals and Interferences

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences, which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

#### (3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

#### (4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

# (5) Summary of Invention

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

#### (6) Issues

The appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is correct.

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## (7) Grouping of Claims

The grouping of the claims in the brief is correct.

## (8) Claims Appealed

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

#### (9) Prior Art of Record

6,185,541	Scroggie et al	2-2001
6,256,028 B1	Sanford et al	7-2001
6,260,024 B1	Shkedy	7-2001
6,286,002 B1	Axaopoulos et al	9-2001

#### (10) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims: This rejection is set forth in Final Office Action, Paper No. 10.

# (11) Response to Arguments

The appellant has four Groupings for the claims and focuses their arguments accordingly on independent claims.

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Appellant remarks at page 8 of the brief that the applied reference in this 35 USC 102(e) rejection does not teach every element of any claim in Group 1 (claims 1 – 3, 6, 7 and 25). In that regard, the appellant specifically argues that Sanford does not teach "a cascading <u>commerce</u> menu" as recited in the preamble as well as anything related to products, goods or commerce. Additionally the appellant argues that Sanford does not teach "detecting a position of a cursor over a first <u>product</u> category listed in said first set of <u>product</u> categories" nor does the reference teach "providing a cascading second level menu listing a first set of product subcategories related to said first product category in response to said detection of said cursor position".

First and with respect to the preamble in claim 1, the phrase "a cascading commerce menu" is considered functional language, which is language describing intended use – for commerce and thereby does not limit the *use*(s) of the method for a "cascading menu". For example and in that regard, the method of Sanford is capable of performing "a cascading commerce menu" (Abstract, Col 2, lines 29 - 31 and Figure 7). Moreover, the word commerce does not limit the use of a cascading menu to just goods or products and the example (i.e. news) recited in the reference is just that – an example of use. The novelty of Sanford is a cascading menu, which allows easier access of web pages of a web site (Abstract) and thereby easies access to applicable related subcategories. Second, online methods and systems for identifying and selecting a "product" or news subjects and subcategories using " a cascading menu" that a kind/type of cascading menu, including such specifics as "product" is given little patentable weight. The phrase(s) and or word(s) are given little patentable weight

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because the claim language limitation is considered to be non-functional descriptive material, which does not patentably distinguish the appellant's invention from Stanford. Thereby, the non-fictional descriptive material is directed only to the content of the data (. i.e. Product - which is stored data) and does not affect either the structure or method/process of Sanford, which leaves the method and system unchanged. Therefore, Sanford teaches "a cascading commerce menu" and "detecting a position of a cursor over a first product category listed in said first set of product categories" (Col 2, lines 39 – 41, Col 7, lines 11 – 13 and Figure 7) as well as "providing a cascading second level menu listing a first set of product subcategories related to said first product category in response to said detection of said cursor position" (Col 7, lines 11 – 13 and Figure 7). Furthermore and with respect to the arguments regarding claim 25, the above response and cited reference sections are applicable.

Appellant remarks at page 10 of the brief that the applied references in this 35 USC 103(a) rejection do not disclose or suggest every limitation of any claim in Group 2 (claims 4, 5, 14 and 18). In that regard, appellant specifically argues that neither Sanford or Axaopoulos teaches or suggests the limitations of "a cascading commerce menu" nor "detecting a customer selection of a high level menu including a set or high level product categories", detecting a cursor selection of a high level product category from said set of high level product categories", providing a cascading second level menu including a set of relatively narrower product categories related to said high-level product category in response to said customer selection", detecting a customer

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selection of a relatively narrower product category from said set of relatively narrower product categories".

With respect to "cascading commerce menu", the above response regarding Sanford fully addressed this argument. Moreover and as addressed above, the word "product" was treated as non-functional descriptive language. Thereby, Sanford disclosed all the cascading menu limitations. The Examiner notes that Group 2 Claims are "generally directed to automatically generating a search string on product categories". Appellant has not independently argued such a feature. Accordingly, the arguments in support of Group 2 claims are not persuasive. In regard to this argument, the Examiner notes that Axaopoulos discloses and would suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art of " automatically generating a search string" (Col 1, lines 17 – 20 and Figure 22). Moreover, the examiners position with regard to "automatically generating a search string on product categories" may be found at page 10 of the Final Office Action.

Appellant remarks at pages 12 of the brief that the applied references in this 35 USC 103(a) rejection do not disclose or suggest every limitation of any claim in Group 3 (claims 8 – 13 and 19 – 20). In that regard, appellant argues regarding claim 8 neither Axaopoulos nor Stanford teach or suggest a "cascading commerce menu" nor "ranking" or "aggregated cost", which the appellant argues would include cost such as "delivery cost". Moreover and at page 13, the appellant remarks with respect to claim 9 that Shkedy does not teach or suggest that "shipping cost" are related only to a "single aggregated purchase order" and not for an "individual". Further at page 13, appellant

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remarks that Shkedy does not teach or suggest "wherein said first additional cost is a shipping cost associated with the provision of said item from said first provider and said additional cost is a shipping cost associated with the provision of said item from said second provider".

First and with respect to the argument regarding "cascading menus", please refer to the response cited above for Group 1. Second, the body of the claim language did not contain, nor further define "cost" with words such as "delivery cost" or "aggregated cost". Rather, the appellant used only the phrase "first additional cost". While the word "aggregated" is used in the preamble, it is given little patentable weight. Moreover, the prior art method of Axaopoulos is capable of performing the intended use as recited in claim 8 preamble of "based on an aggregated price" (Figure 22) and the "aggregated price" consist of an "aggregation" of depicted component cost. In turn, the appellant uses the words "price" and "cost" interchangeably in the body of the claim. While the specification does provide examples of the words "price" and "cost", the specification does not specifically define cost and price. In that regard, the examination was based on the broadest reasonable interpretation of the words "price" and "cost". In this case, the word "cost" is defined by the Dictionary of Business Terms", Third Edition as "amount of money that must be paid to acquire something; purchase price or expense" (Appendix I) and the word "price", which was not defined in "Dictionary of Business Terms" is defined by "Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary", Tenth Edition as "the amount of money given or set as consideration for sale of a specific thing" (Appendix II). Thereby, the method of Axaopoulos would teach one of ordinary skill that the method

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determines the "amount of money" to be paid (i.e. price), which consist of costs such as "a first additional cost" of a prescribed "item" features in the search string (see at least Abstract, Col 3, lines 18 - 40 and Figure 22). For example, an additional cost is for a 5-speed transmission (Figure 22). With regard to the word "ranking" used in claim 8 and 19, the appellant at page 11, lines 9 – 12 of their specification describes "ranking... as server side software system ranks products on a supplier basis into an ascending or descending order based on at least one factor, such as <u>aggregated price</u> or cost". Therefore, Axaopoulos does disclose and teach one of ordinary skill in the art that "ranking" products based on "aggregated price" in a descending order (Figure 22) as well as a high and low "ranking" (Figure 24).

Regarding claim 9, Shkedy does teach and suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art that the method and system do relate to an individual. For example, Shkedy teaches a single buyer (i.e. individual) in a pool for an item bidding session that includes multiple sellers (Col 26, line 46 - 51). Further, Shkedy discloses that determining/optimizing the best bid from multiple bids is based on evaluating cost such as transportation scheduling, "shipping charges", taxes, cost of the goods (Col 17, lines 57 - 58).

Appellant remarks at pages 14 of the brief that the applied references do not disclose or suggest every limitation of any claim in Group 4 (claims 15 - 17 and claims 21 - 24) and 19 - 20). In that regard, the appellant argues regarding claim 21 that neither Stanford nor Scroggie teach or suggest, "detecting a customer selection of a product category on a first level menu of said cascading menus". In addition, Scroggie

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does not teach or suggest "providing a <u>reward</u> to the customer" and that a "reward" is different from coupons because a "reward" is earned as result of taking an action such as a search or referral.

With respect to the argument regarding "cascading menus", please refer to the response cited above for Group 1. With regard to word "reward", the appellant did not provide a specific definition of the word "reward". However, the appellant at page 7, lines 4 – 7 of their specification did provide examples of earning rewards such as "coupons" based on a pay per click basis. Thereby, a consumer earns a "reward" such as a "coupon" – only after they perform an action step. In that regard, Scroggie teaches one of ordinary skill in the art that a consumer is rewarded for taking an action (Col 12, lines 54 – 55). Furthermore, Scroggie teaches that the consumer is rewarded with coupons as result of taking an action - such as providing identification information and designating a retailer to redeem an incentive award (Abstract, Col 12 – lines 54 – 63 and Figure 11).

Appellant remarks at pages 15 of the brief that the Examiner did not identify a valid suggestion to combine Sanford and Axaopoulos and that no such motivation is suggested or exists in the references.

In response to appellant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the

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references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Sanford as addressed above – discloses and teaches a method and system for allowing easier access to information at an online commerce site through a cascading menu (Abstract and Figure 7). In turn, Axaopoulos discloses and teaches one of ordinary skill in the art an online commerce method for searching and "ranking based on aggregated price of an item" (see at least Abstract and Figures 22 and 24). In that regard, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to extend Stanford with a online method for ranking based on aggregated price of an item, which includes a first additional cost. In this regard, the consumer will receive the aggregated price for the item, which will increase customer satisfaction. With increased satisfaction, the probability is increased that the customer will recommend the site to others.

Page 10

Appellant remarks at page 17 of the brief that the Examiner did not identify a valid suggestion to combine Sanford, Axaopoulos and Scroggie and that no such motivation is suggested or exists in the references.

In response to appellant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in

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the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the references disclose to one of ordinary skill in the art that they are online commerce methods for searching and obtaining information using cascading menus (Stanford - Abstract and Figure 7), searching and ranking by aggregated price, which includes a first additional cost (Axaopoulos - Figures 22 and 24) and providing incentives and rewards (Scroggie -Abstract, Col 12, lines 54 – 56 and Figure 11). Moreover, the combination of Sanford and Axaopoulos disclose and teach an online commerce method for allowing easier access to information at a site through a cascading menu (Sanford - Abstract and Figure 7) and for searching and "ranking based on aggregated price of an item, which is includes a first additional cost" (Axaopoulos - Abstract and Figures 22 and 24). However and as noted in the Final Rejection, the combination did not specifically teach an online method of providing a consumer a reward in response to purchasing at least one product. On the other hand, Scroggie discloses to one to ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention an online commerce method of providing a consumer a reward in response to purchasing at least one product (Col 12, lines 54 – 56). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to extend the combination of Stanford and Axaopoulos with an online commerce method of providing a consumer a reward in response to purchasing at least one product. Thereby, the method increases the probability that consumer will return for additional online purchases in order to obtain more rewards such as coupons.

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Appellant remarks at page 18 of the brief that the Examiner did not identify a valid suggestion to combine Sanford, Axaopoulos and Shkedy and that no such motivation is suggested or exists in the references.

In response to appellant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the combination of Sanford and Axaopoulos disclose and teach one of ordinary skill in the art an online commerce method for allowing easier access to information at a site through a cascading menu and for searching as well as ranking based on aggregated price of an item, which includes a first additional cost. While the combination did not specifically disclose "wherein a first additional cost is a cost associated with the provision of said item from said first provider", Shkedy, in the same field of online commerce methods did disclose to one of ordinary skill in the art that "wherein a first additional cost is a cost associated with the provision of said item from said first provider" (Col 17, lines 57 -58). Thereby, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to extend the combination of Sanford and Axaopoulos with a method, "wherein a first additional cost is a cost associated with the provision of said item from said first provider". In this manner, the consumer can also understand the cost associated with shipping the item,

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which will provide them an additional information in understanding this specific additional cost. Moreover, these capabilities will significantly increase the probability that the shopper will return to the web site more often for future shopping and buying, which will increase total sales and profits for the site.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Primary Examiner

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RER June 14, 2004

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RER

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Appendix I

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BUSINESS

# Dictionary of Business Leims

Third Edition

More than 7,500 clear definitions of key terms used throughout the business world

A handy quick-reference source for business proprietors and managers, as well as for consumors scaking to understand the terminalogy of investment, braiding, taxes and finance matters, real estate appraisals, business-related computer terminology, and much more

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Prefac

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Terms

APPEN

volving determination of the basic long-term objectives of the organization and adoption of specific action plans for attaining these objectives. There are five interrelated elements of strategic planning, including: (1) analysis of the environment; (2) establishing objectives; (3) performing a situational analysis; (4) selecting alternative strategies; and (5) implementation and monitoring the strategic plans

CORPORATE STRUCTURE setup of an organization in terms of departments and agencies; distribution and delegation of functional responsibilities throughout an organization. Reacting to a complex environment of business, the modern organization has become very complex, usually having many departments with a wide array of responsibilities.

**CORPORATE VEIL** using a corporation to disguise or protect a person's actions. Courts will often pierce the *corporate veil* to try the underlying person.

corporation legal entity, chartered by a state or the federal government, and separate and distinct from the persons who own it, giving rise to a jurist's remark that it has "neither a soul to damn nor a body to kick." Nonetheless, it is regarded by the courts as an artificial person; it may own property, incur debts, sue, or be sued. It has four chief distinguishing features: (1) limited liability (owners can lose only what they invest); (2) easy transfer of ownership through the sale of shares of stock; (3) continuity of existence; and (4) centralized management. Other factors helping to explain the popularity of the corporate form of organization are its ability to obtain capital through expanded ownership, and the shareholders' ability to profit from the growth of the business.

**CORPOREAL** having material reality; opposite of *incorporeal*, intangible.

#### **CORPUS**

 principal or res of an ESTATE, TRUST, DEVISE, or BEQUEST from which income is derived; can consist of funds, real estate, or other tangible or intangible property.

2. in civil law, positive fact, as distinguished from a possibility.

CORRECTION reverse movement, usually downward, in the price of an individual stock, bond, commodity, or index. If prices have been rising on the market as a whole and then fall dramatically, this is known as a correction within an upward trend.

**CORRELATION** an indication of the degree of association between two quantities; its value is always between -1 and 1.

CORRELATION COEFFICIENT statistical measure of the degree to which the movements of two variables are related.

CORRESPONDENCE AUDIT an examination of a tax return that is conducted largely by telephone or mail, usually involving substantiation or explanation of only a few items.

CORRESPONDENT financial organization that regularly performs services for another in a market inaccessible to the other. In banking there is usually a depository relationship that compensates for expenses and facilitates transactions.

COSIGN act of affixing one's signature on a contract, such as a loan, in addition to the principal signature of another. Both signers are liable for the loan or other contract.

COST amount of money that must be paid to acquire something; purchase price or expense.

COST ACCOUNTING branch of accounting concerned with providing detailed information on the cost of producing a product. Necessary for determining INVENTORY valuation.

COST APPLICATION allocation of cost to a product, process, or department using a rational allocation basis. For example, rent expense can be allocated to a department based on square footage.

COST APPROACH method of appraising property based on adding the REPRODUCTION COST of improvements, less depreciation, to the market value of the site.

COST BASIS original price of an asset, used in determining depreciation and capital gains or losses. It usually is the purchase price, but in the case of an inheritance it is the market value of the asset at the time of the donor's death. See also BASIS.

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS method of measuring the benefits expected from a decision, calculating the cost of the decision, then determining whether the benefits outweigh the costs. Corporations use this method in deciding whether to buy a piece of equipment, and the government uses it in determining whether government programs are achieving their goals or proposed programs are worthwhile

COST CENTER non-revenue-producing element of an organization, where costs are separately figured and allocated, and for which someone has formal responsibility. The personnel function is a cost center in that it does not directly produce revenue.

**COST CONTAINMENT** process of maintaining organizational costs within a specified budget; restraining expenditures to meet organizational or project financial targets.

COST DEPLETION recovery of the tax BASIS in a mineral deposit by deducting it proportionately over the productive life of the deposit. Contrast with PERCENTAGE DEPLETION METHOD.

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Appendix II

# MOTO COLO TENTHEDITION

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#### A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name Webster alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

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i [L praevenient-, praeveniens, prp. of 3DENT, ANTICIPATORY — pre-ve-nient-

i anticipate, fr. L praeventus, pp. of praeate, forestall, fr. prae-+ venire to come—
chaic a: to be in readiness for (as an ocy in advance c: to act ahead of d: to go
rive of power or hope of acting or succeedpening or existing (steps to ~ war) 4: to
R, STOP — often used with from ~ vi: to ine-vent-abil-l-ty \-ven-to-bil-l-te\ n — preble \-ven-ta-bol\ adj — pre-vent-er n

TR. FORESTALL mean to deal with beforehand

ble \-'ven-ta-bal\ adj — pre-vent-er n

TE, FORESTALL mean to deal with beforehand. PREVENI PREVENI ... g advance measures against something possible or probable (meas. taken to prevent leaks). ANTICIPATE may imply merely getting ahead of another by being a precursor or forerunner or it may imply checking another's intention by acting first (anticipated the question by making a statement). FORESTALL implies a getting ahead so as to stop or interrupt something in its course (hoped to forestall the sale).

pre-ven-ta-tiv\ adj or n (ca. 1666): PREVENTIVE pre-ven-tion \pri-ven(t)-shon\ n (1582): the act of preventing or hin-

pre-ven-tive \-'ven-tiv\ n (ca. 1639) : something that prevents; esp

pre-vo-ca-tional \prē-vō-'kā-shnəl, -shə-n<sup>3</sup>l\ adj (1914): given or required before admission to a vocational school pre-writ-ing \pre-tri-tin\n (1968): the formulation and organization of

pre-writ-ing \pre-in-tip\ n (1968): the formulation and organization of ideas preparatory to writing prexy \pre-k-s\ also prex\pre-ks\ n, pl prex-les also prex-es [prexy fr. prex, by shortening & alter. fr. president] (1871) slang: PRESIDENT—used chiefly of a college president \pre-tipe (fr. OF, fr. L praeda; akin to L prehendere to grasp, seize—more at OET] (13c) 1 archaic: SPOLL, BOOTY 2 a: an animal taken by a predator as food b: one that is helpless or unable to resist attack: VICTIM \(\prec{vas}\) was \(\prec{vas}\) the set or habit of preving

neipiess of unable to resist attack: VICTIM (was ~ to his own appetities) 3: the act or habit of preying prey vi preyed; prey-ing [ME, fr. OF preier, fr. L praedari, fr. praedal (14c) 1: to make raids for the sake of booty 2 a: to seize and devour prey b: to commit violence or robbery or fraud 3: to have an injurious, destructive, or wasting effect — preyer n

prez/prez/n, pl prez-es \'pre-z-zz\ [by shortening & alter.] (1892) slang

prez \prez \n, pl prez-es \prez-es \pre

modities during an arbitrarily chosen base changes in the level of prices from one per price-less \Ppris-les\ adj (1593) 1 a: havin: INVALUABLE b: costly because of rarin: having worth in terms of other than manusing, odd, or absurd — price-less-ly a price support n (1945): artificial mainter material) at some predetermined level usu. price tag n (1881) 1: a tag on merchandis: it is offered for sale 2: PRICE, COST price war n (1925): commercial competitive design of the prices below those of cortical competitive design of the prices below those of cortical competitive design of the prices below those of cortical competitive design of the prices below those of cortical competitive design of the prices below those of cortical competitive design of the prices below those of cortical competitive design of the prices below those of cortical contents.

price war n (1925): commercial competitive test of color price y also pricy \pri-se\ adj pric-l-er; es price \prik\ n [ME prikke, fr. OE price; 12c) 1: a mark or shallow hole made by a pointed instrument or weapon b: a sharp: an instance of pricking or the sensation nagging or sharp feeling of remorse, regisharply localized discomfort (the ~ of a new pointed in the price of price of the price harply localized discomfort (the ~ of a n usu vulgar: a spiteful or contemptible ma

ity 'prick w (bef. 12c) 1: to pierce slightly wit with anguish, grief, or remorse (doubt beg. 3: to ride, guide, or urge on with or as is mark, distinguish, or note by means of a outline with punctures 6: to remove (seedbed to another suitable for further ground to cause to be or stand erect (a dog ~ing competition or course a pricking secretion. something or cause a pricking sensation from being pricked 2a: to urge a horse w 3: THRUST 4: to become directed upwar. ears: to listen intently

b: a military light horseman 2 a: THORN pricket \(\formal{Pricket}\)\(\formal{Pricket}

'prick-le \'pri-kal\' n [ME prikle, fr. OE pri (15c) 1: a fine sharp process or projection gence arising from the epidermis or bark of tingling sensation 'prickle vb prick-led; prick-ling \-k(\circ\) lin\' ly 2: to produce prickles in \( \sim v \) is to caging, or stinging sensation prick-ly \( \sigma\) prick-li-er; -est (\) with prickles; esp: distinguished from relat prickles 2: marked by prickling: STING: TROUBLESOME, VEXATIOUS (\sigma\) issues\') disposition\( \sigma\) - prick-li-ness n prickly as n (1709): a prickly aromatic shylum americanum\( \sigma\) of the rue family with y prickly heat n (1736): a noncontagious cut-ples with intense itching and tingling caus

prickly neat n (1736): a noncontagious cut-ples with intense itching and tingling caus-the sweat ducts prickly pear n (1612) 1: OPUNTIA; esp: joints — called also prickly pear cactus; pulpy pear-shaped edible fruit of various ficus-indica)

ficus-indica)
prickly poppy n. (1724): any of a genus t
poppy family with white or yellow flowers:
pride \Pprid\n [ME, fr. OE pride, fr. prüd
(bef. 12c) 1: the quality or state of bein
self-esteem: CONCEIT b: a reasonable a
: delight or elation arising from some act.
(parental ~> 2: proud or disdainful beha
3 a: ostentatious display b: highest pit
pride; the best in a group or class 5: a co
or impressive group (a ~ of dancers)
Inrid :: prid-ed; prid-ing (13c): to indulg.
pride-ful \Prid-fal\ adj. (15c): full of p.
HAUGHTY b: EXULTANT, ELATED.— I
pride-ful-ness n

HAUGHTY b: pride-ful-ness n

pride-ful-ness n
pride of place (1605): the highest or first p
prie-dieu (,)prē-'dyə(r), prē-dyœ\ n
prie-dieux \-'dyə(r)(z), -dyœ(z)\ [F, lit.,
God] (1760) 1: a kneeling bench designe
use by a person at prayer and fitted w
raised shelf on which the elbows or a book
be rested 2: a low armless upholstered
with a high straight hack

be rested 2: a low armless uphoistered with a high straight back pri-er \(^1\pri(-a)r\), \(^1\) (1552): one that pries: an inquisitive person priest \(^1\priest\) \(^1\) [ME preist, \(^1\) (T. LL. presbyter — more at PRESBYTER) \(^12c): one authorized to perform the sarties of a religion esp. as a mediatory agen tween humans and God; \(^1\) specif: an Angleastern Orthodox, or Roman Catholic chan ranking below a bishop and above a difference priest of a religion 2: a woman removement)

priest-lioness n a tengon 2: a woman removement)
priest-hood \prēst-hud, 'prē-stud\ n (bef. or character of a priest 2: the whole bod priest-ly \prēst-lē\ adj (bef. 12c) 1: of o priesthood: SACERDOTAL 2: characterist priest-lioness n

priest-rid-den \'prest-ri-d'n\ adj (1653) : c

'prig 'prig\ n [prig to steal] (1610): THIEF
'prig n [prob. fr. 'prig] (1676) 1 archaic:
PERSON 3: one who offends or irritates b (as of speech or manners) in a pointed mar